Case 2666

Lucicutia Giesbrecht in Giesbrecht & Schmeil, 1898: proposed conservation, and *Pseudaugaptilus longiremis* Sars, 1907: proposed conservation of the specific name (both Crustacea, Copepoda)

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is to conserve the widely-used copepod generic name *Lucicutia* Giesbrecht in Giesbrecht & Schmeil, 1898, and the specific name of *Pseudaugaptilus longiremis* Sars, 1907. Both are threatened by unused senior subjective synonyms (*Isochaeta* and *I. longisetosus*).

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1. Giesbrecht (1889, p. 812) proposed the genus *Isochaeta* for his new species *I. ovalis*. Farran (1926, p. 278) and Vervoort (1957, p. 128) considered *ovalis* and *Lucicutia frigida* Wolfenden, 1911 to be conspecific, and Grice (1963, p. 498) synonymised the two species. Grice wrote that the characters of the taxon were 'neither sufficient for the creation of the genus *Isochaeta* nor for the placing of the species in any but the genus *Lucicutia*'. *Lucicutia* Giesbrecht in Giesbrecht & Schmeil, 1898 is a replacement name for *Leuckartia* Claus, 1862 (thought by Giesbrecht (1898, p. 110), who was followed by Neave (1939, p. 929), to be preoccupied by the coelenterate name *Leuckartia* Agassiz, 1862), and the genus contains a considerable number of species. Grice chose to use the junior generic name *Lucicutia* rather than *Isochaeta*.

2. Heptner (1965, p. 1173) drew attention to the irregular situation when he considered *Isochaeta ovalis* Giesbrecht, 1889, *Lucicutia frigida* Wolfenden, 1911 and *L. ovaliformis* Brodsky, 1950 to be one species, following a study of variability in an extensive collection of specimens. However, he also chose to use the junior name *Lucicutia* in order not to disturb stability or cause confusion. (In proposing to maintain the name *Lucicutia* he invoked the Principle of the First Reviser (Article 24 of the Code) but this is applicable only to names or nomenclatural acts published on the same date).

3. Apparently unaware of Grice's and Heptner's papers, Furuhashi (1966, p. 298) considered the species *Lucicutia ovaliformis* and *Isochaeta ovalis*, as figured by Tanaka (1963, p. 54, fig. 174), to be identical and correctly used the name *I. ovalis* for the single species. Furuhashi was not concerned with detailed taxonomy and did not consider the generic name to be used for the other *Lucicutia* species, but simply listed and placed them all in *Lucicutia*.

4. *Lucicutia* currently contains 42 species (it has formerly contained an additional 15 nominal species, but 13 of these have been synonymised at various times with previously described species, and two are nomina nuda). The great majority of these (oceanic) species live in mid and deep water; shallow-living species are also frequently encountered and regularly reported. At no other time than indicated in para. 2 has use

of the name *Lucicutia* been questioned. It has been used in many recent important faunal and systematic works, including Roe (1972, p. 1022), Björnberg (1973, p. 343) and Mauchline (1988, p. 708). A list of 50 selected publications, 30 of them after Grice (1963), is held by the Commission Secretariat. *Isochaeta* has only ever contained two (see para. 7) species (indeed, Grice (1963, p. 498) thought it was a monotypic genus) and, consequently, the name has been rarely used. There appear to be no taxonomic reasons for retaining it.

5. When Grice (1963) placed *Isochaeta ovalis* Giesbrecht, 1889 in the genus *Lucicutia* (para. 1 above), *L. ovalis* Wolfenden, 1906 became a secondary junior homonym; he (p. 498) therefore renamed the latter species as *L. gaussae*.

6. In 1892 Giesbrecht (p. 62) proposed the subfamily name 'Leukartiina', then containing the genera *Leuckartia* Claus, 1862 (type species by monotypy *L. flavicornis* Claus, 1863 (p. 183, pl. 32, figs. 1–7)), *Isochaeta* Giesbrecht, 1889 and *Disseta* Giesbrecht, 1889. Sars (1902, p. 73) raised the subfamily to the rank of family. When *Leuckartia* was found to be a junior homonym, the family-group name based on it also became unavailable and had to be replaced. By that time Giesbrecht (in Giesbrecht & Schmeil, 1898, p. 110) had replaced *Leuckartia* with his new name *Lucicutia* and Sars (1902) therefore introduced the family name LUCICUTIIDAE. This would remain the valid family name even if *Lucicutia* were to be treated as a junior synonym of *Isochaeta* (Article 40a), in contrast to the opinion expressed by Heptner (1965, p. 1173). In 1905, Sars (p. 3) transferred *Disseta* to the family HETERORHABDIDAE Sars, 1902.

7. I consider *Isochaeta longisetosus* Thompson, 1903 (p. 26) to be conspecific with *Pseudaugaptilus longiremis* Sars, 1907 (p. 24) in the family AUGAPTILIDAE Sars, 1905 (p. 4). The name *longiremis* thus becomes a junior subjective synonym of *longisetosus*. Thompson (1903) referred to his single specimen as a female; it appears to be a stage V copepodid female. His mix-up of mandible and first maxilla (Thompson, 1903, pl. 7, figs 3 and 4) may have contributed to his misplacement of the species. Heptner (1965, p. 1166) pointed out in a footnote that *I. longisetosus* could not be accommodated in the family LUCICUTIIDAE. This footnote is the only mention of the species or its status since its description. On the other hand, *P. longiremis* is based on an adequate description (Sars, 1907, p. 24; 1925, p. 310; 1924, pl. 109) of several specimens (kept in the Oceanographic Museum in Monaco with the following catalogue numbers (all prefixed MOM 34): 0246 (two specimens), 0247 (one specimen), 0253 (one specimen) and 0254 (three specimens) (Dr C. Carpine, pers. comm.)). The name has been used repeatedly during the last 50 years (Article 79c(2)); a list of 11 references between 1940 and 1982 is held by the Commission Secretariat and includes Jespersen (1940, p. 62), Park (1970, p. 541) and Matthews (1972, p. 55). Adoption now of *longisetosus* would cause quite unnecessary confusion.

8. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to suppress the following names for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy:
   (a) the generic name *Isochaeta* Giesbrecht, 1889;
   (b) the specific name *longisetosus* Thompson, 1903, as published in the binomen *Isochaeta longisetosus*;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Lucicutia* Giesbrecht in Giesbrecht & Schmeil, 1898 (gender: feminine), type species by indication (Article 67h) *Leuckartia flavicornis* Claus, 1863;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the following names:
  (a) *flavicornis* Claus, 1863, as published in the binomen *Leuckartia flavicornis* (specific name of the type species of *Lucicutia* Giesbrecht in Giesbrecht & Schmeil, 1898);
  (b) *longiremis* Sars, 1907, as published in the binomen *Pseudaugaptilus longiremis*;

(4) to place on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology the name LUCICUTIIDAE Sars, 1902 (type genus *Lucicutia* Giesbrecht in Giesbrecht & Schmeil, 1898);

(5) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the name *Isochaeta* Giesbrecht, 1889, as suppressed in (1)(a) above;

(6) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *longisetosus* Thompson, 1903, as published in the binomen *Isochaeta longisetosus* and as suppressed in (1)(b) above.

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